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ABSTRACT

This booklet reproduces 25 graphic panels designed to depict the development of education in Asia and the Pacific. The contents are divided into five sections. The population section includes data on total population; percentage distribution of population estimates (total and school-age), 1985; percentage illiterate, estimates and projections by sub-region; estimated percentage variation in number of illiterates aged 15+ between 1970-1980; percentage distribution of the population according to education attainment; and out-of-school children and youth in the developing countries of the area. The section on school education structure includes one chart on national structure. The enrollment section includes enrollment by level of education; gross enrollment ratios at all levels of education and by sex; dropout rates; and percentages of students in higher education. The teachers' section includes data on teacher education levels and pupil-teacher ratios. The educational expenditure section covers educational expenditures as a percentage of Gross National Product and of government expenditure; per pupil expenditure; and percentage distributions of current public expenditure by level of education and on education by purpose. (IS)

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EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

—A GRAPHIC PRESENTATION—

SP 016 030

National Institute for Educational Research of Japan
in cooperation with
Unesco Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific

1984

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The National Institute for Educational Research (NIER) of Japan has the pleasure of publishing, in close collaboration with the Unesco Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific, this booklet: "Educational Developments in Asia and the Pacific – A Graphic Presentation", on the occasion of the Fifth Conference on Ministers of Education and Those Responsible for Economic Planning in Asia and the Pacific (MINEDAP V) convened by Unesco.

This booklet reproduces 25 graphic panels prepared specially by the NIER for display at the MINEDAP V, to depict the development of education in the region. The graphic panels have been designed based on statistical data and suggestions offered by the Unesco Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific. Additional explanatory notes as well as the appropriate statistical tables have also been included in this booklet.

We should like to express our deep appreciation for the support provided by Unesco, in particular the Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific, which enabled the production of the graphic panels and this booklet. It is sincerely hoped that the booklet will be widely used as one of the resource materials for understanding the current state of education in the region and for gaining insight into its future directions of development.

October 1984
Section for Educational Cooperation in Asia
National Institute for Educational Research of Japan

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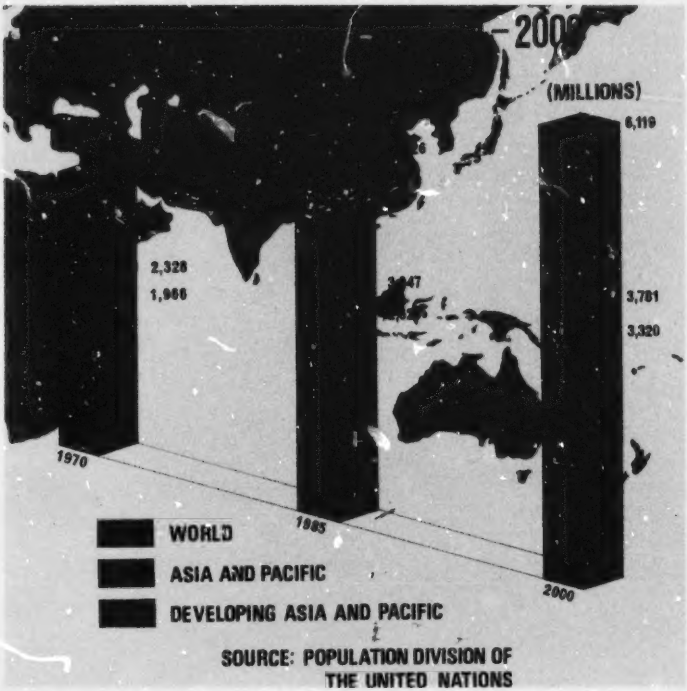


Chart 1 shows the trends and projections of the population for the World, the Region of Asia and the Pacific, the Developed Asia and Pacific, and the Developing Asia and Pacific for the years of 1970, 1985 and 2000.

Total Population, 1970 – 2000 (Millions)

	Number of Countries	1970	1985	2000
World	all	3,696	4,826	6,119
Asia and the Pacific	31	2,328	3,047	3,781
– as % of World Total		63.0%	63.1%	61.8%
Developed Asia and Pacific	4	361	417	461
Developing Asia and Pacific	27	1,966	2,629	3,320
– as % of Total Asia and Pacific		84.5%	86.3%	87.8%
– as % of World Developing Countries		75.0%	72.7%	69.3%

CHART 2 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ESTIMATES (TOTAL AND SCHOOL-AGE) IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 1985

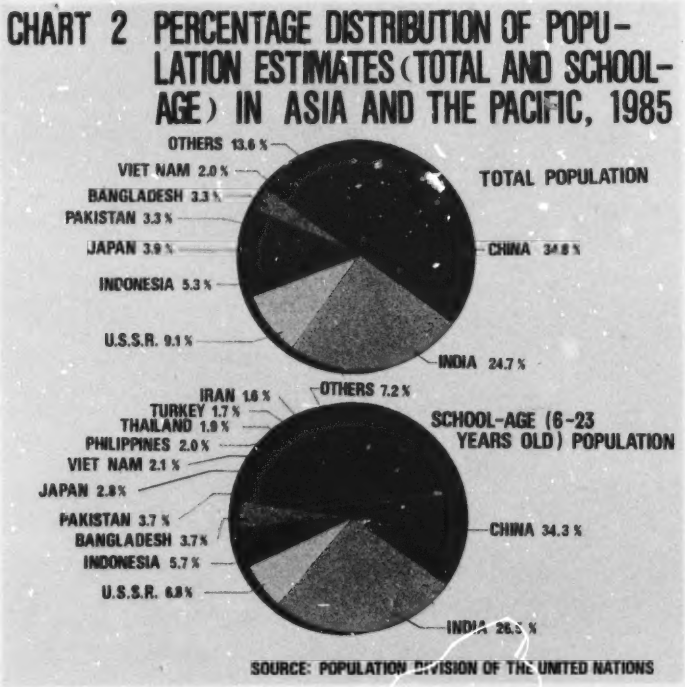


Chart 2 presents country-wise percentage distribution of total and school-age (6–23 years old) population in Asia and the Pacific estimated for 1985.

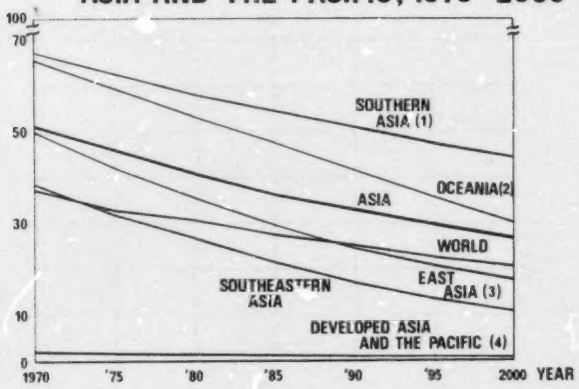
Total and School-Age (6–23 Years Old) Population Estimates in the Countries of Asia and the Pacific, 1985

(Thousands)

Country	Total Population	School Age (6–23) Population	Annual[1] Growth Rate (%)	Country	Total Population	School Age (6–23) Population	Annual[1] Growth Rate (%)
Afghanistan	18,095	7,546	2.5	Maldives	178	75	3.1
Australia	15,345	4,602	1.2	Mongolia	1,912	799	2.7
Bangladesh	101,366	43,368	1.5	Nepal	16,007	6,535	2.3
Bhutan	1,450	583	2.3	New Zealand	3,457	1,096	1.1
Burma	39,857	15,888	2.4	Pakistan	100,011	42,613	2.8
China	1,060,059	398,574	1.3	Papua New Guinea	3,611	1,451	2.7
Fiji	684	269	1.7	Philippines	55,963	23,208	2.6
India	752,938	307,749	1.9	Samoa	169	76	1.5
Indonesia	160,558	65,719	1.9	Singapore	2,552	836	1.3
Iran	44,383	18,784	3.0	Sri Lanka	16,423	6,313	2.1
Japan	120,208	32 368	0.6	Thailand	52,456	22,090	2.2
Korea, D.P.R.	20,082	8 110	2.3	Tonga	108	46	2.2
Korea, Rep. of	41,783	15,611	1.7	Turkey	51,091	19,851	2.4
Lao P.D.R.	4,184	1,693	2.3	U.S.S.R.	278,202	78,785	0.9
Malaysia	15,839	6,525	2.4	Viet Nam	59,950	24,524	2.2

(1) Data refer to average annual growth rate of total population in each individual country during the period from 1980 to 1985.

CHART 3 PERCENTAGE ILLITERATE AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS BY SUB-REGIONS OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 1970-2000



(1) INCLUDING TURKEY
(2) DATA REFER TO FIJI AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA
(3) EXCLUDING JAPAN
(4) AUSTRALIA, JAPAN, NEW ZEALAND AND THE U.S.S.R.

SOURCE: UNESCO OFFICE OF STATISTICS

Chart 3 shows estimates and projections of the percentages of illiterate aged 15 years and over for the period of 1970 to 2000.

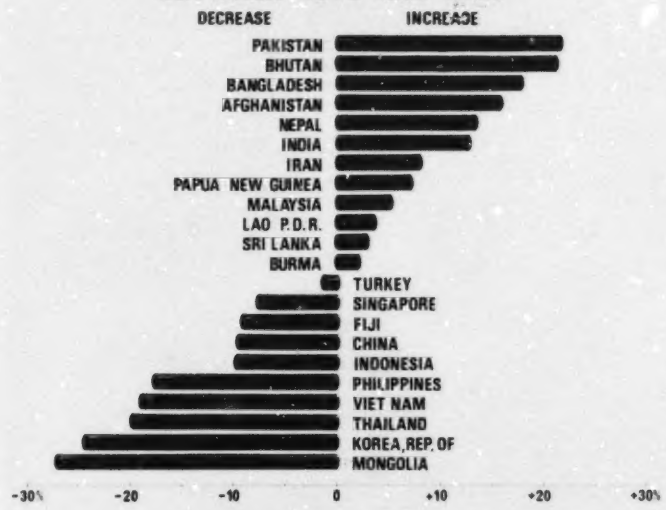
Percentage Illiterate Aged 15 Years and Over: Estimates and Projections by Regions and Sub-Regions, 1970–2000

(Percentages)

Region and Sub-Region	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
World	37.1	33.8	30.6	27.7	25.1	22.8	20.7
Asia	51.4	46.0	40.9	36.3	32.4	29.3	26.5
East Asia (1)	49.3	42.3	35.4	29.3	24.6	20.8	17.4
Southeastern Asia	38.2	31.9	26.3	21.3	17.2	13.9	11.2
Southern Asia (2)	67.2	62.7	58.5	54.7	51.0	47.7	44.6
Oceania (3)	65.6	59.3	53.1	47.5	41.6	35.6	30.0
Developed Asia and Pacific (4)	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7

(1) Excluding Japan.
(2) Including Turkey.
(3) Data refer to Fiji and Papua New Guinea.
(4) Australia, Japan, New Zealand and the U.S.S.R.

CHART 4 ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN THE NUMBER OF ILLITERATES AGED 15+ BETWEEN 1970 AND 1980



SOURCE: UNESCO OFFICE OF STATISTICS

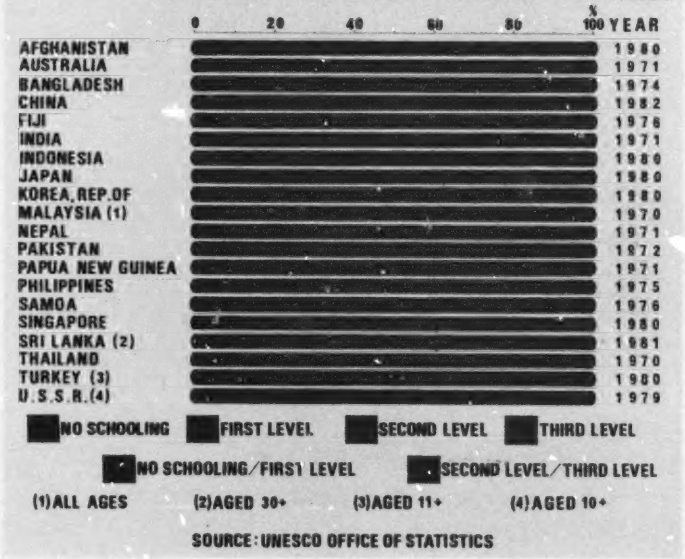
Chart 4 presents estimated percentage variation in the number of illiterates aged 15 and over between 1970 and 1980. In 12 countries, the number of illiterates increased to varying degrees.

Literacy in the Countries of Asia and the Pacific, 1970 and 1980

(Thousands)

Country	Number of Illiterates aged 15 and Over			Literacy Rate	
	1970	1980	Variation (%)	1970 (%)	1980 (%)
Afghanistan	6,388	7,391	15.7	7.6	15.8
Bangladesh	27,694	32,606	17.7	24.5	31.8
Bhutan	520	631	21.1	14.0	16.3
Burma	4,901	5,003	2.1	70.4	75.9
China	243,300	220,200	-9.5	52.8	66.7
Fiji	77	70	-9.1	73.8	82.4
India	209,350	235,937	12.7	34.0	42.4
Indonesia	32,196	29,111	-9.6	54.0	67.7
Iran	11,023	11,906	8.0	28.6	42.8
Korea, Rep. of	2,778	2,101	-24.4	85.0	91.7
Lao P.D.R.	1,167	1,209	3.6	32.4	43.6
Malaysia	2,414	2,536	5.1	59.5	69.8
Mongolia	137	100	-27.0	80.4	89.5
Nepal	5,785	6,558	13.4	12.6	20.1
Pakistan	28,014	33,999	21.4	20.6	28.9
Papua New Guinea	1,034	1,107	7.1	26.1	39.1
Philippines	3,730	3,074	-17.6	81.3	89.2
Singapore	394	364	-7.6	68.9	79.1
Sri Lanka	1,675	1,722	2.8	77.0	81.7
Thailand	4,246	3,409	-19.7	79.0	87.7
Turkey	9,868	9,749	-1.2	52.5	64.9
Viet Nam	5,980	4,847	-18.9	76.5	84.5
Total	602,670	613,630	1.8	47.3	58.6

CHART 5 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION (25 YEARS AND OVER) ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



SOURCE: UNESCO OFFICE OF STATISTICS

Chart 5 presents the percentage distribution of the population of 25 years and over according to the educational attainment. The level of attainment varies considerably from country to country. At one extreme the vast majority of the population may have received no schooling, whilst in certain other countries most persons have some second level or third level education.

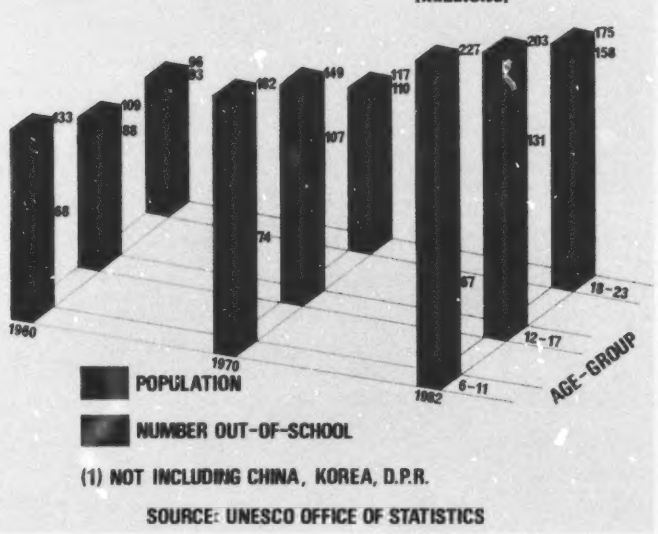
Percentage Distribution of the Population of 25 Years and Over According to Educational Attainment

(Percentages)

Country	Year	Age Group	Percentage of the Population Having Attained			
			No Schooling	First Level (1)	Second Level (2)	Third Level
Afghanistan	1980	25+	88.5	7.1	1.2	3.2
Australia	1971	25+	0.9	29.3	48.3	21.5
Bangladesh	1974	25+	82.3	10.0	6.9	0.9
China	1982	25+	44.5	32.7	21.7	1.0
Fiji	1976	25+	19.7	66.3	10.6	3.3
India	1971	25+	72.2	22.7	3.9	1.1
Indonesia	1980	25+	40.9	48.6	9.7	0.8
Japan (3)	1980	25+	0.6		89.7	9.5
Korea, Rep. of	1980	25+	19.7	34.5	36.9	8.9
Malaysia	1970	All ages	43.4	42.6	13.9	
Nepal	1971	25+	96.0	1.9	1.7	0.3
Pakistan	1972	25+	81.3	8.0	7.3	3.4
Papua New Guinea	1971	25+	85.7	12.0	2.3	
Philippines	1975	25+	14.1	57.6	16.4	11.9
Samoa	1976	25+	60.0		37.8	2.2
Singapore	1980	25+	43.7	38.3	14.6	3.4
Sri Lanka	1981	30+	17.8	50.5	30.5	1.1
Thailand	1970	25+	34.1	60.4	4.4	1.1
Turkey	1980	11+	39.7	45.1	13.1	2.2
U.S.S.R.	1979	10+	36.2		55.5	8.3

(1) Includes incompleted and completed first level of education.
(2) Includes incompleted and completed second level of education.
(3) The category "second level" includes those with completed first as well as incompleted and completed second level of education.

CHART 6 OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 1960-1982[1]



(1) NOT INCLUDING CHINA, KOREA, D.P.R.

SOURCE: UNESCO OFFICE OF STATISTICS

Chart 6 shows the trend of changes in the number of out-of-school children and youth in the developing countries of Asia and the Pacific in comparison with the total population during the period from 1960 to 1982.

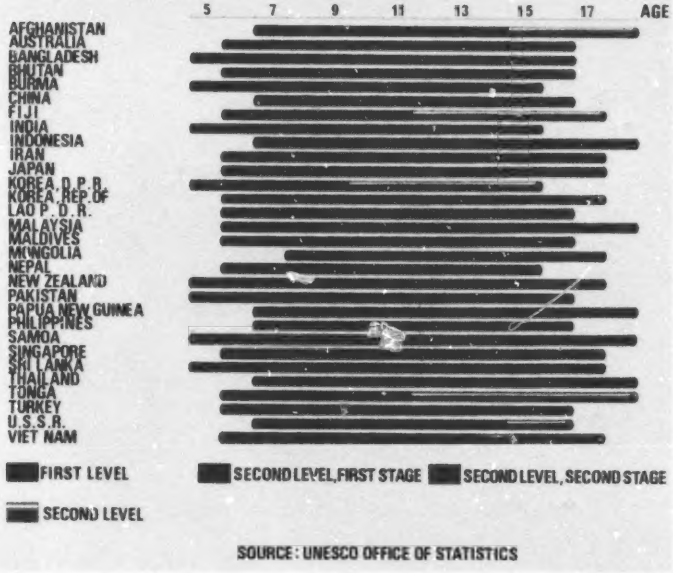
Out-of-School Children and Youth in the Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, 1960–1982[1]

(Millions)

Age Group	Out-of-School Children & Youth				Variation 1970–1982
	1960	1970	1980	1982	
AGE GROUP 6–11					
Population	133	182	221	227	45
Number Out-of-School	68	74	72	67	–7
% Out-of-School	51.0	40.5	32.8	29.4	
AGE GROUP 12–17					
Population	109	149	195	203	54
Number Out-of-School	88	107	129	131	24
% Out-of-School	81.1	71.9	65.8	64.7	
AGE GROUP 18–23					
Population	96	117	165	175	58
Number Out-of-School	93	110	151	158	48
% Out-of-School	96.2	93.5	91.3	90.4	
TOTAL (AGE GROUP 6–23)					
Population	338	448	581	605	157
Number Out-of-School	249	291	352	356	65
% Out-of-School	73.7	65.0	60.6	58.8	

(1) Not including China and Korea, D.P.R.

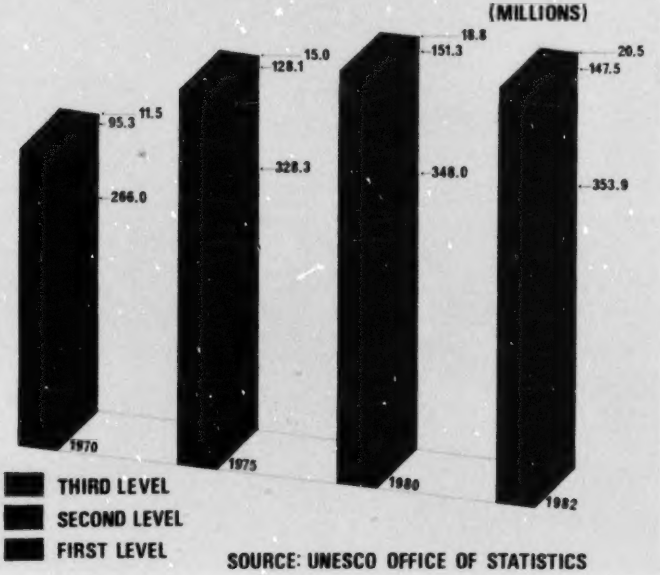
CHART 7 NATIONAL SCHOOL EDUCATION STRUCTURE



SOURCE: UNESCO OFFICE OF STATISTICS

Chart 7 shows school education structures in thirty countries of Asia and the Pacific in terms of entrance age and duration of each stage. In the 30 countries of the region, entrance age to the first level of education varies from 5 to 8 though age 6 is the most common (14 countries). The duration of the first level education varies from 3 to 8 years, but the most common duration is 6 years (14 countries) and 5 years (12 countries). The total duration of the first and second levels of general education varies from 10 to 14 years, twelve years being the most common (12 countries).

CHART 8 ENROLMENT BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 1970–1982



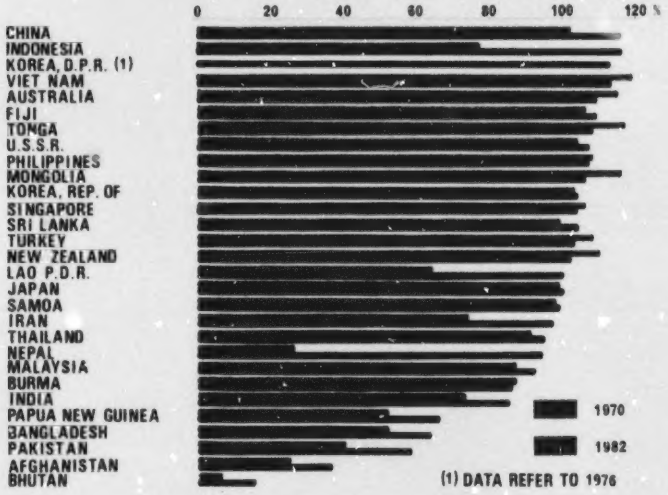
SOURCE: UNESCO OFFICE OF STATISTICS

The development of enrolment by level of education during the period of 1970 and 1982 is visualized in Chart 8 for the region of Asia and the Pacific. The absolute enrolment increased for all levels of education by almost 150 million during this period.

Enrolment by Level of Education in Asia and the Pacific, 1970–1982

Region and Level of Education	Enrolment (Thousands)				Average Annual Growth (%)		
	1970	1975	1980	1982	1970–75	1975–80	1980–82
Total Asia and the Pacific (31 Countries)							
Total All Levels	372,866	471,432	518,068	521,980	4.8	1.9	0.4
First Level	266,037	328,311	347,954	353,900	4.3	1.2	0.9
Second Level	95,329	128,122	151,295	147,543	6.1	3.4	−1.3
Third Level	11,500	14,999	18,819	20,537	5.5	4.6	4.5
Developing Asia and the Pacific (excluding China) (26 Countries)							
Total All Levels	166,302	200,115	239,042	258,859	3.8	3.6	4.1
First Level	123,309	143,729	166,158	177,845	3.1	2.9	3.5
Second Level	38,163	49,337	63,274	69,716	5.3	5.1	5.0
Third Level	4,830	7,049	9,610	11,298	7.9	6.4	8.4

CHART 9 GROSS ENROLMENT RATIOS AT THE FIRST LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 1970 AND 1982



SOURCE: UNESCO OFFICE OF STATISTICS

Chart 9 illustrates gross enrolment ratios of the first level of education in individual countries of the region for 1970 and 1982 in the descending order of the ratios for 1982. Ratios for several countries sometimes reach more than hundred percent since the gross enrolment ratios for one level of education are derived by dividing the total enrolment, regardless of age, by the population, which, according to the national regulations, should be enrolled at that level.

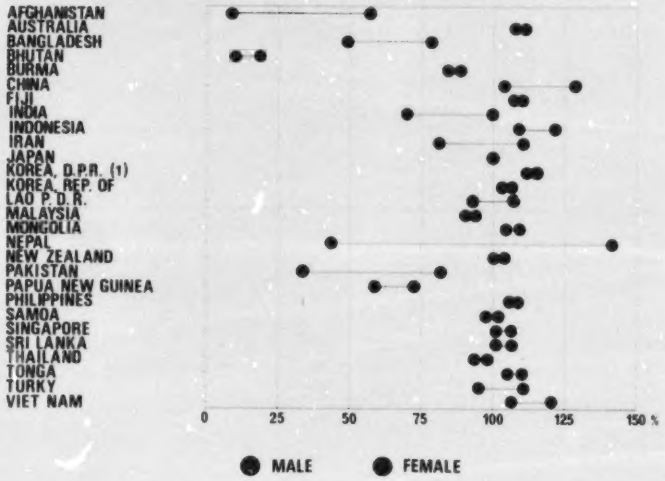
Gross Enrolment Ratios at the First Level of Education in Asia and the Pacific, 1970 and 1982

(Percentages)

Country	Gross Enrolment Ratios		Increment between 1970–1982
	1970	1982	
Afghanistan	25	36	11
Australia	115	109	−6
Bangladesh	52	64	12
Bhutan	6	15	9
Burma	87	86	−1
China	102	116	14
Fiji	106	109	3
India	73	85	12
Indonesia	77	116	39
Iran	74	97	23
Japan	99	100	1
Korea, D.P.R. (1)	..	113	..
Korea, Rep. of	103	104	1
Lao P.D.R.	64	100	36
Malaysia	87	92	5
Mongolia	116	106	−10
Nepal	26	94	68
New Zealand	110	102	−8
Pakistan	40	58	18
Papua New Guinea	52	66	14
Philippines	108	107	−1
Samoa	98	99	1
Singapore	106	104	−2
Sri Lanka	99	104	5
Thailand	91	95	4
Tonga	117	108	−9
Turkey	108	103	−5
U.S.S.R.	104	107	3
Viet Nam	119	113	−6

(1) Data refer to 1976.

CHART 10 GROSS ENROLMENT RATIOS AT THE FIRST LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY SEX IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 1982



(1) DATA REFER TO 1976

SOURCE: UNESCO OFFICE OF STATISTICS

Chart 10 illustrates gross enrolment ratios at the first level of education by sex in the countries of the region. Disparity between sexes is none or almost negligible in many of the countries but in some the disparity in the improvement of enrolment by sex is such that as regards the attainment of universal primary education the major obstacle to its achievement is the lower female participation.

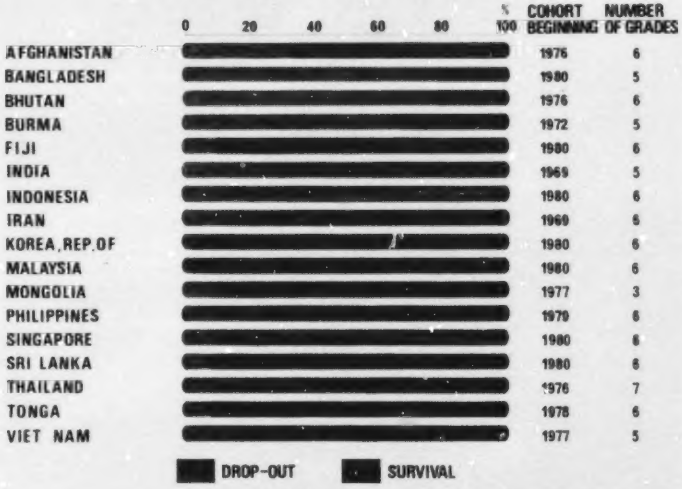
Gross Enrolment Ratios at the First Level of Education by Sex in Asia and the Pacific, 1982

(Percentages)

Country	Gross Enrolment Ratios			Disparity between Sexes (M–F)
	MF	M	F	
Afghanistan	36	57	14	43
Australia	109	110	109	1
Bangladesh	64	78	49	29
Bhutan	15	19	10	9
Burma	86	88	84	4
China	116	127	104	23
Fiji	109	110	109	1
India	85	100	70	30
Indonesia	116	122	109	13
Iran	97	112	81	31
Japan	100	100	100	0
Korea, D.P.R (1)	113	115	112	3
Korea, Rep. of	104	106	103	3
Lao P.D.R.	100	107	93	14
Malaysia	92	93	91	2
Mongolia	106	105	108	−3
Nepal	94	141	43	98
New Zealand	102	103	101	2
Pakistan	58	81	33	48
Papua New Guinea	66	73	58	15
Philippines	107	106	107	−1
Samoa	99	97	101	−4
Singapore	104	106	102	4
Sri Lanka	104	106	101	5
Thailand	95	98	93	5
Tonga	108	110	105	5
Turkey	103	111	95	16
Viet Nam	113	120	106	14

(1) Data refer to 1976.

CHART 11 SURVIVAL AND DROP-OUT AT THE FIRST LEVEL OF EDUCATION(1)



(1) ESTIMATES BY MEANS OF THE RECONSTRUCTED COHORT METHOD

SOURCE: UNESCO OFFICE OF STATISTICS

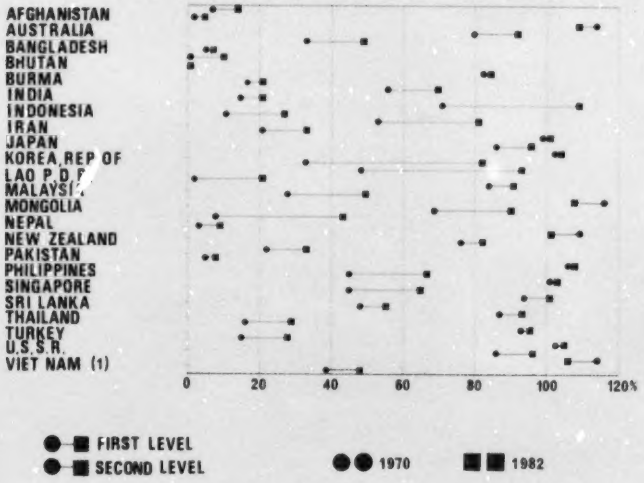
One of the major problems in the provision of universal primary education is that of early dropping-out of children from schools. Chart 11 shows survival as well as drop-out rates. The range of drop-out rates varies from as low as 3% to the high level of 80%. It may be possible to say that the countries which have achieved a high level of enrolment have also been able to reduce drop-out rates to the very minimum.

Survival and Drop-out Ratios at the First Level of Education (1)

Country	Cohort Beginning in	Number of Grades	Survival to Last Grade (%)	Drop-out before Last Grade (%)
Afghanistan	1976	6	65	35
Bangladesh	1980	5	20	80
Bhutan	1976	6	20	80
Burma	1972	5	32	68
Fiji	1980	6	90	10
India	1969	5	41	59
Indonesia	1980	6	68	32
Iran	1969	6	70	30
Korea, Rep. of	1980	6	97	3
Malaysia	1980	6	97	3
Mongolia	1977	3	92	8
Philippines	1979	6	72	28
Singapore	1980	6	90	10
Sri Lanka	1980	6	91	9
Thailand	1976	7	43	57
Tonga	1978	6	92	8
Viet Nam	1977	5	46	54

(1) All estimates concerning survival and drop-out presented are derived by means of the reconstructed cohort method.

CHART 12 GROSS ENROLMENT RATIOS FOR GIRLS AT THE FIRST AND SECOND LEVELS OF EDUCATION, 1970 AND 1982



(1) DATA FOR 1970 REFER TO 1975

SOURCE: UNESCO OFFICE OF STATISTICS

Chart 12 illustrates development of gross enrolment ratios of girls during the period from 1970 to 1982. The number of girls in the first level of education rose from 110 million in 1970 to 153 million in 1982 and at the second level of education from 37 million in 1970 to 59 million in 1982. The range of enrolment ratios varies from as low as 10 percent to 100 percent for 1982 at the first level of education. The variations are even more marked at the second level of education.

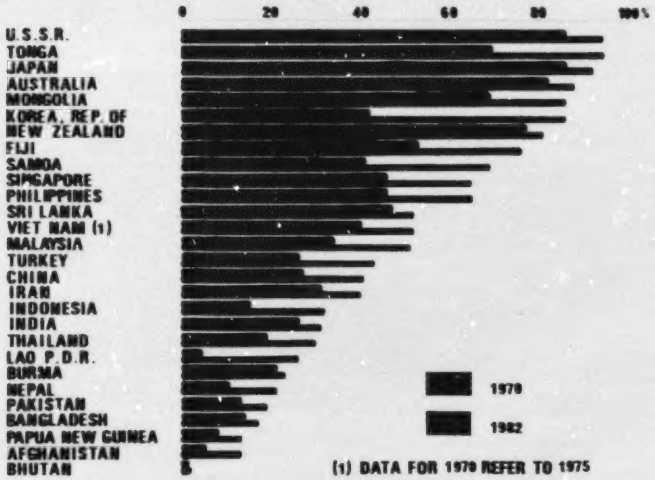
Gross Enrolment Ratios for Girls at the First and Second Levels of Education, 1970 and 1982

(Percentages)

Country	First Level			Second Level		
	1970	1982	Variation 1970–82	1970	1982	Variation 1970–82
Afghanistan	7	14	7	2	5	3
Australia	115	108	–7	80	92	12
Bangladesh	34	49	15	6	7	1
Bhutan	1	10	9	–	1	–
Burma	83	84	1	17	21	4
India	56	70	14	15	21	6
Indonesia	71	109	38	11	27	16
Iran	53	81	28	21	33	12
Japan	99	100	1	86	94	8
Korea, Rep. of	103	103	0	33	82	49
Lao P.D.R.	48	93	45	2	21	19
Malaysia	84	91	7	28	50	22
Mongolia	116	108	–8	69	90	21
Nepal	8	43	35	3	9	6
New Zealand	109	104	–5	76	82	6
Pakistan	22	33	11	5	8	3
Philippines	107	107	0	45	67	22
Singapore	102	102	0	45	65	20
Sri Lanka	94	101	7	48	55	7
Thailand	87	93	6	16	29	13
Turkey	93	95	2	15	28	13
U.S.S.R.	103	105	2	86	96	10
Viet Nam (1)	114	106	–8	39	48	9

(1) Data for 1970 refer to 1975.

CHART 13 GROSS ENROLMENT RATIOS AT THE SECOND LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 1970 AND 1982



(1) DATA FOR 1970 REFER TO 1975

SOURCE: UNESCO OFFICE OF STATISTICS

Chart 13 shows the gross enrolment ratios at the second level of education in Asia and the Pacific in 1970 and 1982. As shown in the chart, the majority of the countries marked high growth ratios in the period 1970–82. It should, however, be borne in mind that this indicator is based on enrolment which includes both overaged and underaged students or in terms of the official age groups.

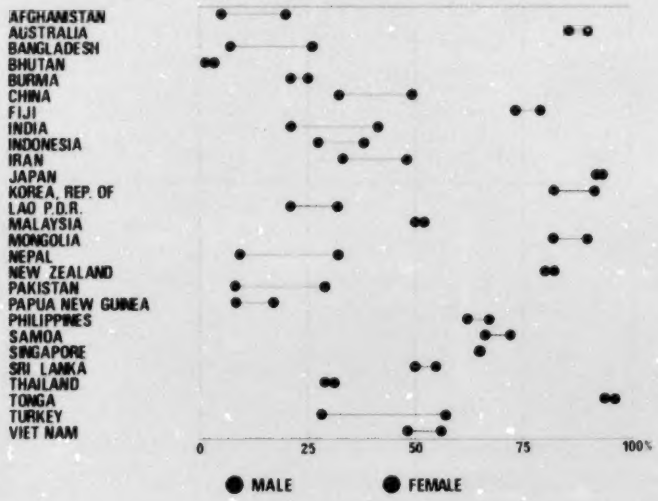
Gross Enrolment Ratios at the Second Level of Education in Asia and the Pacific, 1970 and 1982

(Percentages)

Country	1970	1982	Country	1970	1982
Afghanistan	5	13	Mongolia	69	86
Australia	82	88	Nepal	10	21
Bangladesh	14	17	New Zealand	77	81
Bhutan	1	2	Pakistan	13	19
Burma	21	23	Papua New Guinea	8	13
China	27	41	Philippines	46	65
Fiji	53	76	Samoa	41	69
India	26	31	Singapore	46	65
Indonesia	15	32	Sri Lanka	47	52
Iran	31	40	Thailand	19	30
Japan	86	92	Tonga	70	96
Korea, Rep. of	42	86	Turkey	26	43
Lao P.D.R.	4	26	U.S.S.R.	86	96
Malaysia	34	51	Viet Nam (1)	40	52

(1) Data for 1970 refer to 1975.

CHART 14 GROSS ENROLMENT RATIOS AT THE SECOND LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY SEX IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 1982



SOURCE: UNESCO OFFICE OF STATISTICS

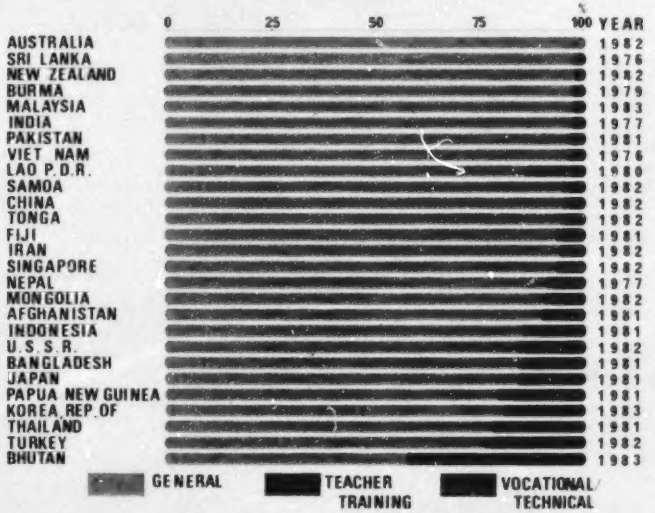
Chart 14 shows the gross enrolment ratios at the second level of education by sex in Asia and the Pacific in 1982. It can be seen that there still exist great disparities in the enrolment ratios between the sexes especially in the countries which have the gross enrolment ratios of less than 50%.

Gross Enrolment Ratios at the Second Level of Education by Sex, 1982

(Percentages)

Country	MF	M	F	Country	MF	M	F
Afghanistan	13	20	5	Mongolia	86	82	90
Australia	88	86	89	Nepal	21	32	9
Bangladesh	17	26	7	New Zealand	81	80	82
Bhutan	2	3	1	Pakistan	19	29	8
Burma	23	25	21	Papua New Guinea	13	17	8
China	41	49	32	Philippines	65	62	67
Fiji	76	73	79	Samoa	69	66	72
India	31	41	21	Singapore	65	65	65
Indonesia	32	38	27	Sri Lanka	52	50	55
Iran	40	48	33	Thailand	30	31	29
Japan	92	92	93	Tonga	96	97	94
Korea, Rep. of	86	91	82	Turkey	43	57	28
Lao P.D.R.	26	32	21	Viet Nam	52	56	48
Malaysia	51	52	50				

CHART 15 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLMENT AT THE SECOND LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY TYPE



SOURCE: UNESCO OFFICE OF STATISTICS

Chart 15 shows the percentage distribution of enrolment at the second level of education by type. In all countries the bulk of second level enrolment is concentrated in secondary general education and in 17 of the 27 countries, the proportion of enrolment in general education exceeds 90%.

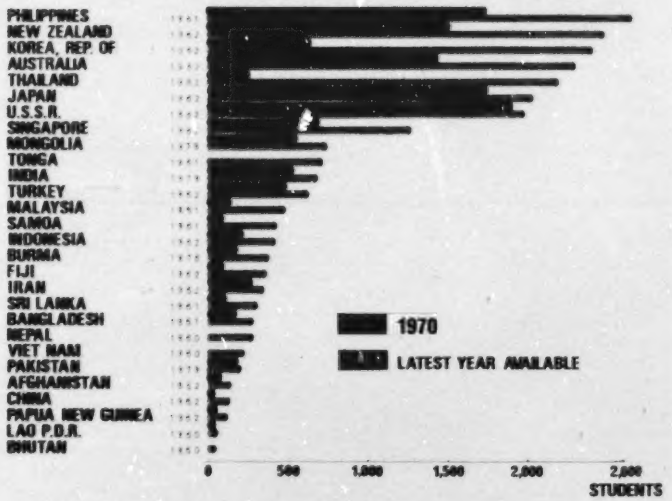
Enrolment at the Second Level of Education: Percentage Distribution by Type

(Percentages)

Country	G	TT	T/V	Year	Country	G	TT	T/V	Year
Afghanistan	90.9	–	9.1	1981	Mongolia	91.9	0.9	7.2	1982
Australia	100.0	–	–	1982	Nepal	92.3	0.9	6.8	1977
Bangladesh	85.4	0.3	14.3	1981	New Zealand	99.3	–	0.7	1982
Bhutan	58.7	1.9	39.4	1983	Pakistan	98.0	0.3	1.7	1981
Burma	98.0	0.6	1.4	1979	Papua New Guinea	80.5	3.3	16.2	1981
China	96.3	0.9	2.8	1982	Samoa	95.9	1.4	2.7	1982
Fiji	94.3	0.8	4.7	1981	Singapore	94.5	–	5.5	1982
India	98.4	0.1	1.5	1977	Sri Lanka	98.9	0.6	0.4	1976
Indonesia	86.6	3.7	9.7	1981	Thailand	79.0	0.1	20.9	1981
Iran	95.3	–	4.7	1982	Tonga	95.7	0.7	3.6	1982
Japan	85.2	–	14.8	1981	Turkey	77.4	0.7	21.9	1982
Korea, Rep. of	81.9	–	18.1	1983	U.S.S.R	85.5	0.9	13.6	1982
Lao P.D.R.	87.3	10.5	2.2	1980	Viet Nam	97.1	0.8	2.1	1976
Malaysia	98.6	–	1.4	1983					

G: General TT: Teacher Training T/V: Technical/Vocational

CHART 16 ENROLMENT AT THE THIRD LEVEL OF EDUCATION PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, 1970 AND LATEST YEAR AVAILABLE



SOURCE: UNESCO OFFICE OF STATISTICS

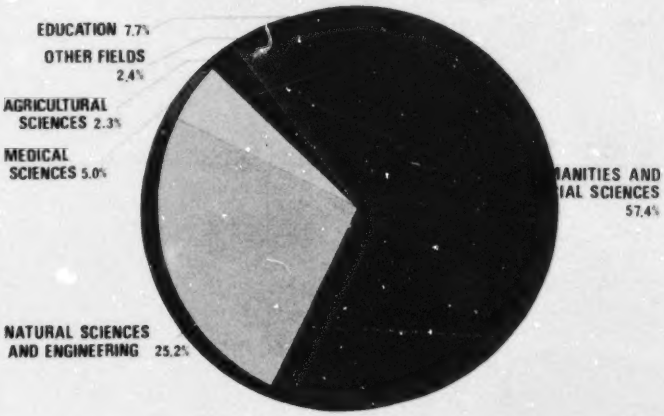
Chart 16 shows the enrolment at the third level of education per 100,000 inhabitants in 1970 and the latest year available. It can be observed that the ratio increased for all countries between 1975 and the latest year available. The number of students per 100,000 inhabitants currently ranges from 25 in Bhutan to 2,642 in the Philippines. Apart from the latter, 6 other countries have ratios near or exceeding 2,000.

Number of Students at the Third Level of Education per 100,000 Inhabitants, 1970 and the Latest Year Available

Country	1970	LYA*	Year	Country	1970	LYA*	Year
Afghanistan	63	117	1982	Mongolia	552	729	1979
Australia	1,432	2,280	1982	Nepal	–	269	1980
Bangladesh	172	269	1981	New Zealand	1,504	2,472	1982
Bhutan	–	25	1980	Pakistan	175	185	1979
Burma	166	362	1978	Papua New Guinea	43	104	1982
China	6	115	1982	Philippines	1,736	2,642	1981
Fiji	84	352	1982	Samoa	80	410	1981
India	526	664	1979	Singapore	665	1,253	1982
Indonesia	203	403	1982	Sri Lanka	93	295	1981
Iran	263	337	1982	Thailand	247	2,181	1982
Japan	1,744	2,019	1982	Tonga	–	700	1981
Korea, Rep. of	631	2,392	1982	Turkey	481	609	1982
Lao P.D.R.	14	38	1980	U.S.S.R.	1,895	1,969	1982
Malaysia	133	467	1981	Viet Nam	–	213	1980

* Latest Year Available

CHART 17 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLMENT AT THE THIRD LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY FIELD OF STUDY IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 1980[1]



(1) EXCLUDING CHINA, FIJI, MONGOLIA, U.S.S.R. AND VIET NAM

SOURCE: UNESCO OFFICE OF STATISTICS

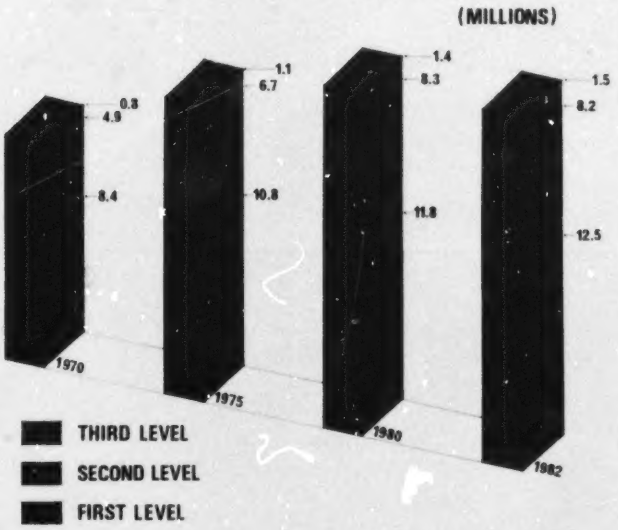
Chart 17 shows the percentage distribution of enrolment at the third level of education by field of study in 1980. Total number of students enroled in the institutions at the third level of education reached 11,917,755 excluding China, Fiji, Mongolia, U.S.S.R. and Viet Nam in 1980. Although the distribution of students by field of study varies widely between countries, in total more than half of the students are majoring in humanities and social sciences and this is followed by the natural sciences and engineering major.

Enrolment at the Third Level of Education by Field of Study in Asia and the Pacific, 1970 and 1980[1]

Field of Study	1970		1980		Index 1980
	Enrolment	%	Enrolment	%	(1970=100)
Total all fields	6,633,345	100.0	11,917,755	100.0	180
Education	**511,213**	**7.7**	**922,993**	**7.7**	**181**
Humanities and Social Sciences	3,739,667	56.4	6,837,217	57.4	183
Natural Sciences and Engineering	1,794,641	27.1	3,005,054	25.2	167
Medical Sciences	297,195	4.5	595,622	5.0	200
Agricultural Sciences	170,224	2.6	276,045	2.3	162
Others	120,405	1.8	280,824	2.4	233

(1) Excluding China, Fiji, Mongolia, U.S.S.R. and Viet Nam.

CHART 18 TEACHING STAFF BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, 1970 – 1982



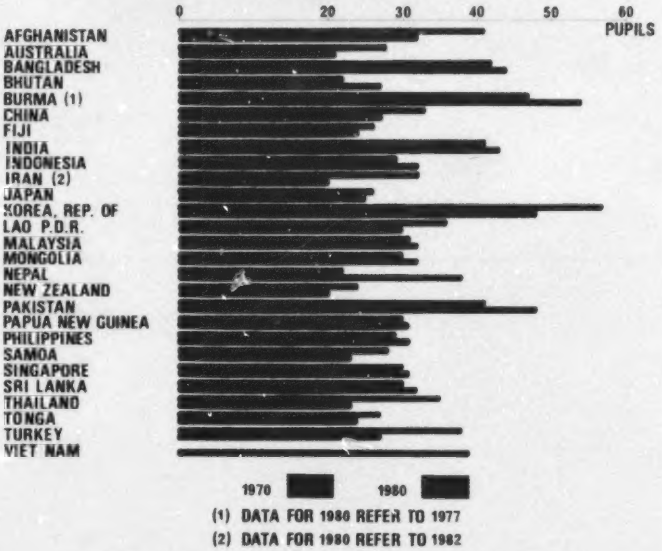
SOURCE: UNESCO OFFICE OF STATISTICS

Chart 18 shows the estimated total number of teachers by level of education in Asia and the Pacific in 1970–1982. The estimated total number of teachers at all levels of education for the 31 countries of the region increased from 14 millions in 1970 to 22 millions in 1982. Almost all the increase was in the developing countries with more than half of the growth in the first level of education. For the second and third levels of education the number of teachers more than doubled in the developing region.

Selected Indicators on Teaching Staff by Level of Education in Asia and the Pacific, 1970–1982

		Total Teaching Staff (Millions)			% of Female Teachers	
	Year	First Level	Second Level	Third Level	First Level	Second Level
31 Countries	1970	8.4	4.9	0.8	43	40
	1975	10.8	6.7	1.1	41	38
	1980	11.8	8.3	1.4	42	35
	1982	12.5	8.2	1.5	40	35
Developed (4 Countries)	1970	2.0	2.0	0.4	67	59
	1975	1.8	2.2	0.5	67	59
	1980	1.9	2.0	0.6	67	57
	1982	1.9	2.0	0.6	67	57
Developing (27 Countries)	1970	6.4	2.9	0.4	35	27
	1975	9.0	4.5	0.6	36	28
	1980	9.9	6.2	0.8	37	28
	1982	10.6	6.2	0.9	36	29

CHART 19 PUPIL-TEACHER RATIOS AT THE FIRST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1970 AND 1980



(1) DATA FOR 1980 REFER TO 1977
(2) DATA FOR 1980 REFER TO 1982

SOURCE: UNESCO OFFICE OF STATISTICS

Pupil-teacher ratios at the first level of education are shown in Chart 19. The ratios in about half of the countries decreased slightly, whilst the ratios in the rest increased or almost remained unchanged during the period.

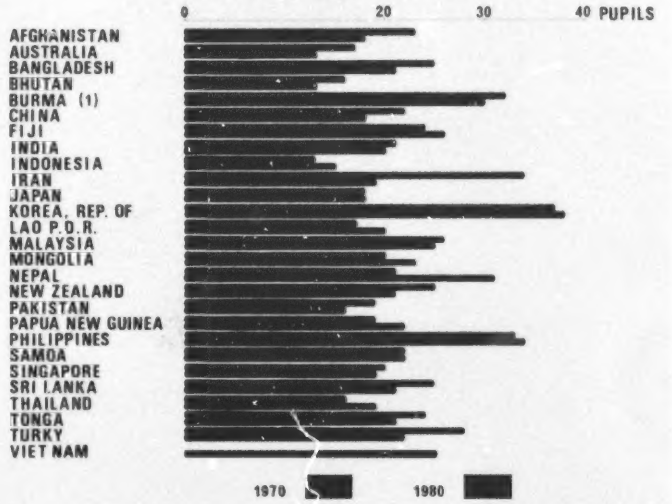
Pupil-Teacher Ratios at the First Level of Educaiton, 1970, 1975 and 1980

Country	Pupil-Teacher Ratios		
	1970	1975	1980
Afghanistan	41	37	32
Australia	28	22	21
Bangladesh	42	56	44
Bhutan	22	26	27
Burma (1)	47	52	54
China	33	29	27
Fiji	26	25	24
India	41	42	43
Indonesia	29	29	32
Iran (2)	32	29	20
Japan	26	26	25
Korea, Rep. of	57	52	48
Lao P.D.R.	36	27	30
Malaysia	31	32	32

Country	Pupil-Teacher Ratios		
	1970	1975	1980
Mongolia	30	31	32
Nepal	22	29	38
New Zealand	24	23	20
Pakistan	41	40	48
Papua New Guinea	30	32	31
Philippines	29	29	31
Samoa	28	27	23
Singapore	30	30	31
Sri Lanka	30	30	32
Thailand	35	28	23
Tonga	27	28	24
Turkey	38	32	27
Viet Nam	–	36	39

(1) Data for 1980 refer to 1977.
(2) Data for 1980 refer to 1982.

CHART 20 PUPIL-TEACHER RATIOS AT THE SECOND LEVEL OF EDUCATION. 1970 AND 1980



(1) DATA FOR 1980 REFER TO 1977

SOURCE: UNESCO OFFICE OF STATISTICS

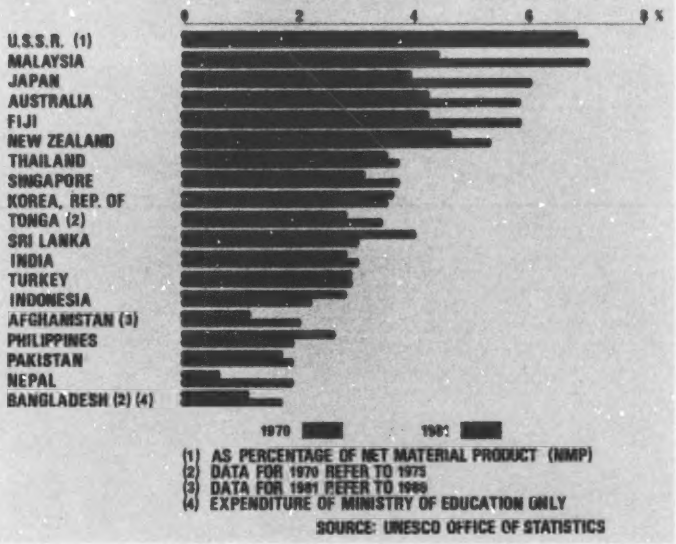
Chart 20 shows pupil-teacher ratios at the second level of education. The ratios decreased in the majority of countries of the region, indicating the transfer of resources from the primary to the post-primary levels.

Pupil-Teacher Ratios at the Second Level of Education, 1970, 1975 and 1980

Country	Pupil-Teacher Ratios		
	1970	1975	1980
Afghanistan	23	17	18
Australia	17	15	13
Bangladesh	25	24	21
Bhutan	16	18	13
Burma (1)	32	37	30
China	22	21	18
Fiji	24	21	26
India	21	20	20
Indonesia	13	15	15
Iran	34	27	19
Japan	18	17	18
Korea, Rep. of	37	37	38
Lao P.D.R.	17	21	20
Malaysia	26	27	25
Mongolia	20	24	23
Nepal	21	28	31
New Zealand	25	22	21
Pakistan	19	18	16
Papua New Guinea	19	20	22
Philippines	33	31	34
Samoa	22	22	22
Singapore	20	23	19
Sri Lanka	25	21	21
Thailand	15	21	19
Tonga	24	21	21
Turkey	28	22	22
Viet Nam	–	26	25

(1) Data for 1980 refer to 1977.

CHART 21 TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS PERCENTAGE OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP), 1970 AND 1981



The level of educational expenditure as a percentage of GNP is shown in Chart 21 in the descending order of the percentages. With regard to the developing countries, the percentages are currently relatively low, with the exception of two countries (Fiji and Malaysia).

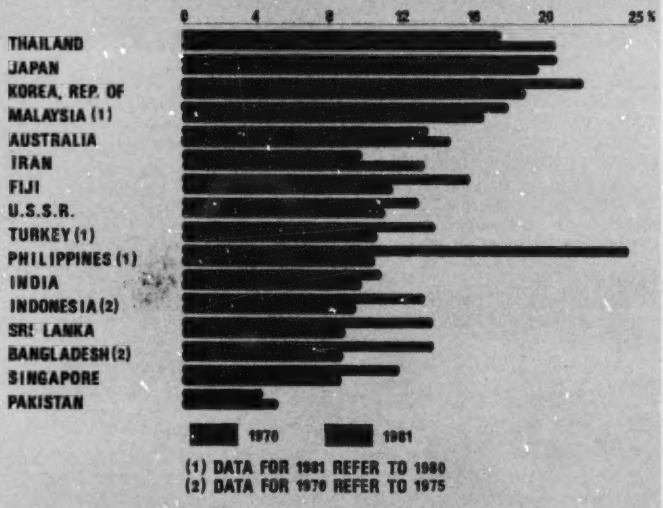
Total Public Expenditure on Education as Percentage of Gross National Product (GNP), 1970, 1975 and 1981

(Percentages)

Country \ Year	1970	1975	1981
Afghanistan (1)	1.1	1.3	2.0
Australia	4.2	6.2	5.8
Bangladesh (2)	–	1.1	1.7
Fiji	4.2	4.7	5.8
India	2.8	2.8	3.0
Indonesia	2.8	3.0	2.2
Japan	3.9	5.5	6.0
Korea, Rep. of	3.6	2.2	3.5
Malaysia	4.4	6.3	7.0
Nepal	0.6	1.5	1.9
New Zealand	4.6	5.6	5.3
Pakistan	1.7	2.2	1.9
Philippines	2.6	1.9	1.9
Singapore	3.1	2.9	3.7
Sri Lanka	4.0	2.8	3.0
Thailand	3.5	3.6	3.7
Tonga	–	2.8	3.4
Turkey	2.9	–	2.9
U.S.S.R. (3)	6.8	7.6	7.0

(1) Data for 1981 refer to 1980.
(2) Expenditure of Ministry of Education only.
(3) As percentage of net material product (NMP).

CHART 22 TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE, 1970 AND 1981



(1) DATA FOR 1981 REFER TO 1980
(2) DATA FOR 1970 REFER TO 1975

SOURCE: UNESCO OFFICE OF STATISTICS

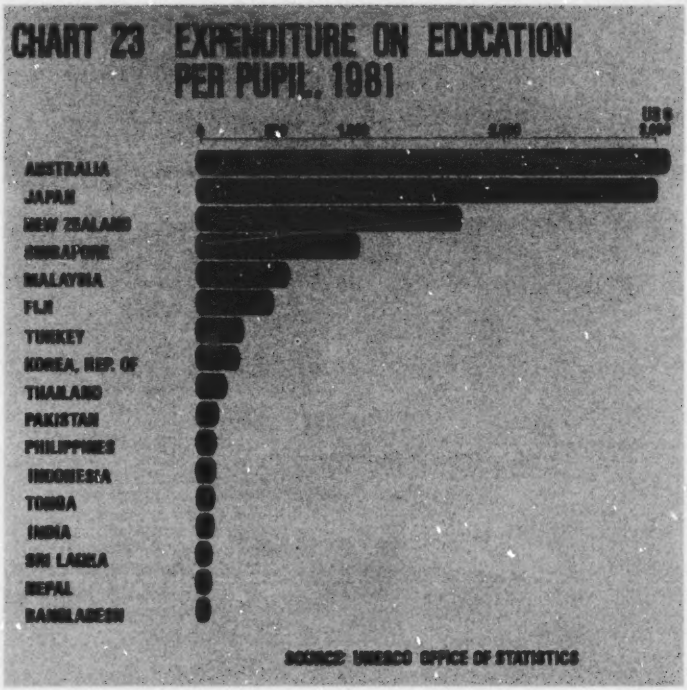
Chart 22 presents total educational expenditure as a percentage of total government expenditure in 1970 and 1981 in the descending order of the percentages in 1981. A wide variation of the size of percentages is observed among countries. In 12 countries the percentage of government expenditure devoted to education decreased, whilst in four countries this ratio increased during the period.

Total Public Expenditure on Education as Percentage of Total Government Expenditure, 1970, 1975 and 1981

(Percentages)

Country \ Year	1970	1975	1981	Country \ Year	1970	1975	1981
Australia	13.3	14.8	14.5	Malaysia (1)	17.7	19.3	16.4
Bangladesh	–	13.6	8.6	Pakistan	4.2	5.2	5.1
Fiji	15.6	19.5	11.3	Philippines (1)	24.4	11.4	10.3
India	10.7	8.6	9.6	Singapore	11.7	8.6	8.5
Indonesia	–	13.1	9.3	Sri Lanka	13.6	10.1	8.7
Iran	9.6	–	13.1	Thailand	17.3	21.0	20.3
Japan	20.4	22.4	19.4	Turkey (1)	13.7	–	10.5
Korea, Rep. of	21.4	13.9	18.7	U.S.S.R.	12.8	12.9	10.9

(1) Data for 1981 refer to 1980.



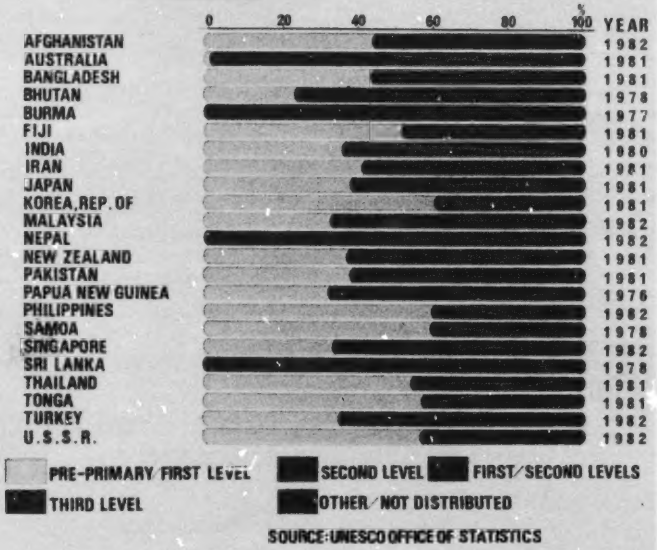
Estimates of public educational expenditure per pupil in US dollars by country for 1981 are presented in the descending order of the expenditure in Chart 23. Enrolment data used for the calculations refer to the three levels of education of the public as well as the private sector. A considerable variation in the dollar value of the educational expenditure per pupil is found among countries. The figures on the chart raise the fundamental question of the availability of financial resources, particularly in those low-income countries which are still facing important educational needs.

Public Expenditure on Education per Pupil, 1981

Country	Expenditure per Pupil (US $)
Australia	3,071
Bangladesh	20
Fiji	449
India	47
Indonesia	51
Japan	2,985
Korea, Rep. of	218
Malaysia	547
Nepal	25

Country	Expenditure per Pupil (US $)
New Zealand	1,686
Pakistan	69
Philippines	58
Singapore	953
Sri Lanka	39
Thailand	132
Tonga	50
Turkey	242

CHART 24 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT PUBLIC EXPENDITURE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION



SOURCE: UNESCO OFFICE OF STATISTICS

Chart 24 shows percentage distribution of current public expenditure by level of education for the latest year for which the data were available. A wide variation of the pattern of distribution by level is attributed to difference in the duration of schooling at each level of education among countries as well as biases in the pattern of distribution of private funds allotted to education.

Percentage Distribution of Current Public Expenditure by Level of Education

(Percentages)

Country	Year	Pre-Primary	First Level	Second Level	Third Level	Other	Not Distributed
Afghanistan	1982	1.7	43.2	22.0	19.3	4.8	9.0
Australia	1981	1.7	67.9		21.6	3.1	5.7
Bangladesh	1981	–	44.2	29.4	23.4	0.1	2.9
Bhutan	1978	1.5	22.5	55.9	9.2	–	10.9
Burma	1977	–	87.1		10.6	–	2.3
Fiji	1981	–	53.0	45.1	1.9	–	–
India	1980	36.9		24.2	13.5	3.0	22.4
Iran	1981	1.6	40.6	36.8	6.8	2.1	12.1
Japan	1981	1.3	37.9	34.6	11.0	7.0	8.2
Korea, Rep. of	1981	0.1	61.6	17.3	10.3	10.7	–
Malaysia	1982	–	33.6	34.1	14.1	0.1	18.1
Nepal	1982	–	48.6		44.2	3.1	4.1
New Zealand	1981	1.5	36.5	31.4	23.1	5.0	2.5
Pakistan	1981	–	38.9	32.6	19.7	0.0	8.8
Papua New Guinea	1976	33.1		23.8	35.7	0.8	6.6
Philippines	1982	–	61.0	12.1	22.1	–	4.8
Samoa	1978	–	60.6	24.6	–	1.6	13.2
Singapore	1982	–	34.3	34.4	26.4	1.7	3.2
Sri Lanka	1978	–	86.1		8.7	0.1	5.1
Thailand	1981	0.2	55.1	30.6	11.0	1.8	1.3
Tonga	1981	–	58.3	22.8	12.1	–	6.8
Turkey	1982	–	36.0	30.4	25.8	4.6	3.2
U.S.S.R.	1982	24.2	33.7	16.0	13.5	12.6	–

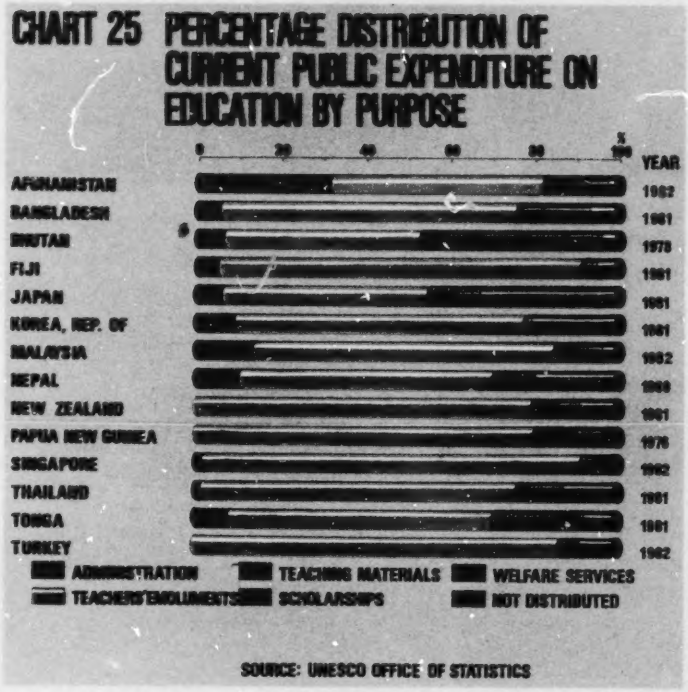


Chart 25 presents public expenditure on education by purpose for the latest year for which the data were available. The shares allotted to the categories are unevenly distributed between countries. A general remark is that most current expenditure is absorbed by teachers' emoluments. More than 70% of the expenditure is classified in this category in 8 out of 14 countries.

Percentage Distribution of Current Public Expenditure on Education by Purpose

(Percentages)

Country	Year	Administration	Teachers' Emoluments	Teaching Materials	Scholarships	Welfare Services	Not Distributed
Afghanistan	1982	32.6	50.6	10.4	–	5.2	1.2
Bangladesh	1981	6.6	70.7	0.1	0.0	16.5	6.1
Bhutan	1978	7.6	46.4	6.0	34.8	1.9	3.2
Fiji	1981	6.4	86.5	0.2	2.0	0.7	4.2
Japan	1981	7.3	48.4	6.3	1.2	5.1	31 7
Korea, Rep. of	1981	10.0	69.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	19.2
Malaysia	1982	14.4	70.9	5.5	3.1	3.1	3.0
Nepal	1980	11.7	59.2	7.1	3.4	–	18.6
New Zealand	1981	–	80.8	5.6	3.2	2.2	8.3
Papua New Guinea	1976	–	81.6	10.6	5.7	1.1	–
Singapore	1982	2.7	90.1	0.0	1.1	–	6.1
Thailand	1981	2.3	74.9	3.1	6.0	2.3	11.3
Tonga	1981	8.9	62.6	3.4	6.8	12.0	6.3
Turkey	1982	–	87.3	0.2	0.5	3.9	8.1